BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to The Progress:

Daily paper, 1 month.....$3 00
" " 3 months.....8 00
" " 6 months.....15 00
Weekly paper, 3 months.....3 00
" " 6 months.....5 00

Always to be paid in advance, and paper stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.

There being connected with the Progress establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, TUESDAY, SEPT. 20, 1864. NO. 166

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Thrasher in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From the North.

RICHMOND Sept. 19.—A conflict recently occurred on Main street, Norfolk, between some sailors and negro soldiers. One sailor was killed and two badly wounded, and one negro mortally wounded.

The vote for the State Constitution at New Orleans stood 4,900 against to 668 for it.

Gold in New York on the 16th opened at 229 and closed at 228¾.

The Boston "Herald," formerly the organ of the Douglas Democrats, opposes the Chicago Platform and nominees. The Columbus "Crisis," Medary's paper, protests against McClellan's.

European advices of the 4th received.

The Mexican Envoy to Italy was received by the King.

The half drawing of the sinking fund of the Confederate loan took place on the 1st. Nearly one sixth has been already redeemed, viz: three hundred and forty thousand pounds by cotton, and one hundred and thirty eight thousand pounds by sinking fund. Liverpool cotton market firm. American advanced from a quarter to half a penny.

RICHMOND, Sept. 19.—The "Herald" of the 17th received. Dispatches from the Southwest say that Price, with five thousand cavalry, crossed the Arkansas River half way between Little Rock and Fort Smith, on the 8th, en route for Missouri. Gen. Howell, commanding a Brigade in the tenth Corps, Grant's army, was killed by a fall from his horse.

Gold closed at 223.

From the Valley.

RICHMOND, Sept 19.—Intelligence from Winchester to the afternoon of the 16th state that our forces hold all the ground from Winchester to Opequan. The enemy's infantry, estimated at thirty thousand, remain behind their entrenchments. Their cavalry, ten thousand strong, display considerable enterprise and activity. Early's army is in fine condition and enjoying abundant supplies, including vegetables and fruits.

Yankee Raiders.

RICHMOND, Sept, 19.—A Raiding party of yankees burnt the Rail Road Bridge over the Rapidan yesterday afternoon.

THE FALL OF ATLANTA—CONDITION OF HOOD'S ARMY.

The Savannah *Republican* says:

From a friend, just from Hoods army, we have gathered some items of information with regard to our army and the supposed intentions of the enemy. The army is unconquered, though Atlanta, the last point of its noble defence in our invaded State, has fallen into the hands of our ruthless foes. We are sory to learn that one or two brigades of Lee's corps disgraced themselves with a cowardly deportment, and that the retreat of the army from Atlanta was attended with some straggling. The fault has been remedied, and the stragglers restored to their commands; so that the rear of the army is all right, while its front has always presented the stern and undaunted array of Hardee's invincible corps. This noble body of men has fought the campaign from Chattanooga to Jonesboro' with a bravery that will cover them with glory, while it has brought upon its distinguished leader the sobriquet of "Old Invincible."

The army is now occupying Jonesboro', the point from which, after a stubborn resistance of Sherman's whole army, (with the exception of one corps) Gen. Hardee fell back some six miles from Lovejoy's Station, on the first of September. The enemy following found, to his surprise and disappointment, that Gen. Hood had massed his whole army to resist his advance. Disappointed in his expectations of overwhelming our forces in detail, Sherman slowly retreated, destroying effectually the line of railroad, it is supposed, as far as Rough and Ready Station, about 16 miles, burning cross ties and bending the rails. The repairs are going on rapidly and will soon be completed to Jonesboro'. Though much worn out by all their hardships in the trenches, heavy fighting, and the late hard marching on the retreat from Atlanta, a few weeks of rest will restore them to their former status.

Our losses from killed, wounded and missing, are not as heavy as was at first supposed. In fact, when the circumstances of the case are considered, it is wonderfully small; the exact amount, however, our informant could not state, but it was generally admitted to have been over estimated at first.

It would seem that Gen. Sherman anticipated the capture of our army or its annihilation, when he captured Atlanta, but failed in his efforts for this, and finding the same determined resistance to his advance into our State, after as before the evacuation of Atlanta, he gave up his efforts for the destruction of our army lest it might, by some sudden change of the fortunes of war, prove the destruction of his own, and contented himself with the glory the hungry North would give him for the empty and battered city.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF HEALTH.—"Bread and butter" are the only articles of food of which we never tire for a day from early childhood to extreme old age. A pound of fine flour of Indian corn meal contains three times as much meat as one pound of butcher's roast beef; and if the whole product of the grain, bran and all, were made into bread, fifteen per cent. more of nutriment would be added. Unfortunately the bran, the coarsest part, is thrown away; the very part which gives soundess to the teeth, and strength to the bones, and vigor to the brain. Five hundred pounds of fine flour give to the body thirty pounds of the bony element; while the same quantity of bran gives one hundred and twenty-five pounds! This bone is "lime," the phosphate of lime, the indispensible element of health to the whole human body, from the want of the natural supply of which multitudes of persons go into a general "decline." But swallowing "phosphates" in the shape of powders, or in syrups, to cure these "decline," has little or no virtue.—The articles contained in these "phosphates" must pass through nature's laboratory; must be subject to her manipulations, in alembics specially prepared by Almighty power and skill, in order to impart these peculiar virtues to the human frame; in plainer phrases, the shortest, safest and most infallible method of giving strength to the body, bone, and brain, thereby arresting disease, and building up the constitution, is to eat and digest more bread made out of the whole grain, whether of wheat, corn, rye, or oats. But we must get an appetite for eating more, and a power of digesting more. Not by the artificial and lazy method of drinking bitters and taking tonics, but by moderate, continued, and remunerative muscular exercise in the open air every day, rain or shine. And that we may eat the more of it, the bread must be good and cheap and healthful; and that which combines these three qualities to a greater extent than any other known on the face of the globe as far as we know is made thus: To two quarts of corn (Indian) meal add one pint of bread sponge; water sufficiently to wet the whole; add one half pint of flour and a teaspoonful of salt. Let it rise, then knead well, sparingly, for the second time. Place the dough in the oven, and let it bake an hour and a half. Keep on trying until you succeed in making a light, well baked loaf. Our cook succeeded admirably by our directions at the very first trial. It costs just half as much as bread from the finest family flour, is lighter on the stomach, and imparts more health, vigor, and strength to the body, brain and bone.—Three pounds of such bread (at five cents a pound for the meal) affords as much nutriment as nine pounds of good roast beef, (costing, at twenty-five cents, $2 25,) according to physiological tables.—Hall's Journal of Health.

THE FIRST MARRIAGE.—Marriage is of a date prior to sin itself—the only relic of a paradise that is left us—one smile that God let fall on the world's innocence, lingering and playing still upon its sacred visage. The first marriage was celebrated before God himself, who filled in his own person the office of Guest, Witness and Priest.

There stood the two god-like forms of innocence fresh in the beauty of their unstained nature. The hallowed shades of the garden and the green carpeted earth smiled upon so divine a pair. The chyrstal waters flowed by pure and transparent as they. The unblemished flowers breathed incense on the sacred air, answering to their upright love. An artless round of joy from all the vocal natures, was the hymn, a spontaneous nuptial harmony, such as the world in tune might yield, ere discord was invented. Religion blessed her two children thus and led them forth into life to begin her wondrous history. The first religious scene they knew, was their marriage before the Lord God. They learned to love him as the interpreter and sealer of their love to each other; and if they had continued in their uprightness, life would have been a form of wedded worship—a sacred mystery of spiritual oneness and communion. Curiosity triumphed over innocence. They tasted sin, and knew it in their fall. Man is changed and woman is changed; man's heart and woman's heart are no longer what the first hearts were. Beauty is blemished. Love is debased. Sorrow and tears are in the world's cup. Sin has swept away all paradisean matter, and the world is bowed under its curse. Still one thing remains as it was. God mercifully spared one of the innocent world, and that the dearest, to be a symbol forever of the primal love. And this is marriage. This one flower of Paradise is blooming yet in the desert of sin.—*Rev. Dr. Bushnell.*

CHARLESTON.—The *Mercury* of Tuesday says:

The following is a summary of the firing in this harbor since our last report: The enemy's Morris Island batteries have fired 43 shots at Fort Sumter, 22 at Sullivan's Island, 20 at the city, and 6 at our James' Island batteries.

A large working party of the enemy continue to be busy at the gun chamber from which the bombardment of the city has hitherto been kept up.—The shells thrown at the city yesterday were fired from a gun mounted to the left of the chamber at which the working party were engaged.

Captain Gilchrist returned from Port Royal Ferry to Department Headquarters yesterday. He has communicated, under flag of truce, with the enemy, but without effecting any important result. He brings a letter from Foster officially notifying General Jones that the Confederate officers, prisoners of war, lately sent to this Department, are now confined, under fire, near Cumming's Point, Morris Island; that they have been placed within a roomy stockade and provided with tents, and with supplies of food as nearly as possible approximating the Confederate ration; and that, upon receiving an official assurance from General Jones that the federal prisoners now in Charleston have been removed from under fire, he will at once relieve, in like manner, the six hundred Confederate officers now in his power.

ONE DAY'S WORK.—We would respectfully refer some of the *jour* printers of this city, who consider five thousand *ems* a days work, to the following from the *Mississippian*:

The most extraordinary week's work which has ever come under our observation, or of which we have any account in the annals of the printing art, was performed by one of the compositors in the Mississippian office last week. During the six days ending on Friday evening, Mr. James Woodruff set up, corrected and distributed *ninety two thousand two hundred ems!* The type used was brevier and nonparell, and the copy taken as it came, or "off the hook," as the printers term it, two thirds of which was solid matter. The time employed in composition was ten hours per day. Several years ago a printer in New Orleans was said to have set ninety-six thousand ems in six days, which was considered the greatest amount of work in the same space of time then on record, but he neither distributed his matter nor corrected his proof, which was said to be very "foul," whereas Mr. W. did both, and his proof was remarkably free from typographical errors and distinguished for correct spacing. This every printer knows would make a difference of several thousand ems, and leaves Mr. Woodruff the champion of America as a swift and correct compositor.

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, N. C., Sept. 18, 1864.

I HAVE SENT TO THE FOLLOWING NAMED places a small lot of Blue Stone, to be sold to the Farmers in the surrounding counties, at $10 per pound. In no instance is any one to have more than two or three pounds and less, according to crop of Wheat:

Henderson, Hillsboro', Greensboro', Lexington, Salisbury, Charlotte, Graham, Lincolnton, Morganton, Statesville, Asheville, Salem, Asheborough and Raleigh.

H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M.,
N. C. A.

Sept 18-d&w4t

NOW.

Arise, for the day is passing
While you lie dreaming on,
Your brothers are eased in armor,
And forth to the fight are gone,
Your place in the ranks awaits you
Each man has a part to play—
The past and the future are nothing
In the face of the stern to-day.

Arise from your dreams of the future
Of gaining a hard fought field,
Of storming the airy fortress,
Of bidding the giant yield—
Your future has deeds of glory,
Of honor, (God grant it may!)
But your arms will never be strong
Or needed as now—to-day.

Arise! If the past detain you,
Her sunshine and storms forget,
No chains so unworthy to hold you
As those of a vain regret,
Sad or bright, she is lifeless ever,
Cast her phantom arms away,
Nor look back save to learn the lesson,
Of a nobler strife to-day.

Arise! for the hour is passing,
The sound that you dimly hear,
Is your enemy marching to battle,
Rise! rise! for the foe is here—
Stay not to lighten your weapons,
Or the hour will strike at last,
And from dreams of a coming battle,
You will waken to find it past.

THE VALLEY.—The Lynchburg *Republican* of Saturday, gives the following reports for what they are worth. We don't think they are worth much:

A report, brought from Culpeper Court House last night by passengers on the Orange cars, stated that our forces in the Valley achieved a splendid success over Sheridan. This report had it that Gen. Rodes, on Wednesday cut off two brigades of the Yankee army, between Martinsburg and Harper's Ferry, and captured nearly the whole of them and nine pieces of artillery. This report may be true, but we think if there was any thing of it we should have had some official confirmation ere this.

It was further reported that Sheridan was retiring in haste across the Potomac. We give these rumors for what they are worth.

Dr. Deems' Appointments.

The Financial Agent of the North Carolina Orphan Endowment Fund will address the people on the state of the country, especially in behalf of the orphans of our Soldiers, at the following times and places if Providence permit:

Tarboro, Edgecombe Co., Tuesday, Sept. 13th.
Black Creek, Wilson Co., Thursday, Sept. 15th.
Salem, Forsythe Co., Thursday, Sept. 22d.
Huntsville, Yadkin Co., Friday, Sept. 23d.
Yadkinville, Yadkin Co., Saturday, Sept. 24th.
Jonesville, Yadkin Co, Sunday, Sept. 25th.
Wilkesboro, Wilkes Co., Tuesday, Sept. 27th.
Rock Spring, Alexander Co., Sunday, Oct. 2d.
Taylorsville, Alexander Co., Tuesday, Oct. 4th.
Olin, Iredell Co., Sunday, Oct. 9th.
Statesville, Iredell Co., Tuesday, Oct. 11th.
High Point, Guilford Co., Thursday, Oct. 13th.

To all these places he has been kindly invited. On Sundays he will preach. On Thursday, Sept. 29th, he will preach at the church of any denomination to which he may be invited which he can reach so as to keep his appointments at Wilkesboro and Rock Spring, and on Thursday, Oct. 6th, at any church between Taylorsville and Olin.

He begs leave to express his thanks for the unvarying kindness he has received in all points of the State, and his gratitude to Almighty God, who opens the hearts of the people more and more to this most patriotic enterprize. He relies upon the friends of the cause, to make arrangements to send him to and from his appointments.

☞ The Greensboro, Salem, Statesville, Salisbury and Charlotte papers are respectfully requested to give the above a few insertions.

DAILY AND WEEKLY PROGRESS.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

The following are the only terms for the *Daily and Weekly Progress* for the present. If the cost of labor and material continues to advance we shall make advances:

Daily paper, six months.....$15 00
" " Three months.....8 00
" " One month.....3 00
Weekly paper, three months.....3 00
" " six months.....5 00

Any person sending us a club of ten or more, at one time from the same office, to the Weekly, shall have one copy gratis. No deduction for clubs to the Daily.

Our already large and rapidly increasing circulation renders the *Progress* the best advertising medium in the State. Advertisements are inserted in the Daily at the rate of $3 a square, of 8 lines, or 50 words, for every insertion, and in the Weekly for the same. Cash should accompany all orders.

CANE MILLS AND BOILERS.

WE WILL TAKE ORDERS FOR FOUR MORE CANE MILLS, to be delivered between this time and 10th October:

2 Roll single geared Mill,.....$1 500
2 " double " " 2 000
3 " single " " 2 500
1 " double " " 2 000
40 gallon Pan or Boiler,.....275
60 " " " 350
80 " " " 425

Persons in want of the above must order in the next TEN days.

SHAY, WILLIAMS & CO.
North State Iron and Brass Works.
Sept 17-d6t

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY COUNTY IN THE Southern Confederacy to use the sett of implements of "Carlisle's Patent for Repairing and Renovating Cotton and Woolen Cards."

We will sell County Agencies or will sell the sett of implements to some good and responsible person to use them in a county on half shares. The sett (costing $75) is all that is required for the Agent to begin with. This is a safe and very profitable business.

Address J. H. CARLISLE & CO.,
July 30 w2m Ringwood, N. C.

CITY OF RALEIGH.

Mayor—Wm. H. Harrison.

COMMISSIONERS.

Western Ward—W. H. Tucker, Alex. Creech and P Overby.
Middle Ward—W. R. Richardson, Augustus L. Lougee and S. W. Scott.
Eastern Ward—Dr. W. H. McKee, J. J. Overby and N. S. Harp.

J. J. Christopher is Clerk to the Board and City Tax Collector.
W. R. Richardson is City Treasurer.
Town Constables—J. J. Betts, Chief—N. V. Dento Assistant.
K. P. Battle, City Attorney.
J. L. Pennington, City Printer.
F. G. King, Weigh Master.

NIGHT WATCH.

Captain—C. H. Horton.
Watchmen—E. A. Johnston, Wm. Beavers, Wm. C. Parker, M. C. Later, C. A. Driver and Wm. Overby.

The last Wednesday night of each month is the time fixed for the regular meetings of the Board.

☞ Job Printing.—Having an abundance of material and good workmen we are prepared to execute all orders for Job Printing with dispatch.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

HEADQRS 3D MILITARY DISTRICT,
DEP'T N C AND SOUTHERN VIRGINIA,
Wilmington, N. C. Aug 30, 1864.

ALL PERSONS, NON-RESIDENTS OF SMITHville are requested to refrain from applying at Headquarters for permission to visit the Forts or go down the river in the Government Steamers. This is addressed to persons living at a distance, especially ladies, in the hope of preventing a fruitless journey from their homes. Upon no consideration, for the present at least, will permission be given to pass upon the Government boats. When circumstances will admit of a relaxation of this rule, due notice will be given.

Packages for soldiers at the different posts will be delivered to Capt. Grainger, A. Q. M. They should be suitably marked and he will be responsible for their safe delivery through his agents.

Official: W. H. C WHITING,
Major General.

JAMES H. HILL,
Maj and A. A. General.
Aug 3-d&wtf

Papers through the State please copy six (6) times and send accounts with copy of paper containing advertisement to Capt. Stuart, A. Q. M.

WOOL NOTICE.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, June 9, 1864.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE COTTON Yarn, for Wool, upon the following terms, viz:

One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catherine Lake, Concord Richingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Roxboro', Asheville, Pittsboro', Louisburg, Fayetteville, Colerain, and at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the package who they are from and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.

H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.
July 2-d&wtf

Kittrell's Spring's, N. C.,
September, 1864.

TO HOTEL KEEPERS, REFUGEES AND OTHERS.

BEING UNABLE TO OPEN OUR HOUSE FOR THE present, we propose selling a portion of our Furniture, Bedding, Crockery, &c. Also a few barrels of good old

NICK WILLIAMS WHISKY.

a light Omnibus, two Iron Axle Wagons and Harness, and a very elegant young Horse, five years old—a perfect beauty.
Sept 19-d3w BLACKNALL & CO.

$5 A BOX, $50 A DOZEN, $450 A GROSS.

AT THOSE PRICES THE SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS will be sold hereafter until further notice. I cannot sell for less and pay taxes and expenses. No attention paid to orders without cash, and the cash must be the *new currency*.
Sept 19 d&t* GEORGE W. DEEMS,
Goldsboro', N. C.

BILLIARD SALOON.

WILL BE RE-OPENED, BY THE 10TH INST., MY Billiard Saloon and Bar Room. My Billiard Table is well known by players as the best in the State, and will be furnished with an entirely new Cloth and Balls; and My Bar will be furnished with good Liquors. I shall conduct my business on a strictly cash system.
Sept 1-d1awtf E. E. HARRIS.

WOOD! WOOD!

WANTED TO CONTRACT WITH SOME PERSON to deliver one or two hundred Cords of wood on the Raleigh and Gaston or North Carolina Railroad, within twenty or thirty miles of Raleigh. Apply to
Sept 6 tf EDITOR OF PROGRESS.

Secretary's Office,
Raleigh, Aug. 25, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until MONDAY, the 26th of September, to furnish a sufficient quantity of

WOOD

for the use of the State, in the Capitol, during the ensuing winter and spring.

The wood to be sound oak and hickory, to be delivered and measured in the wood house, on the Capitol grounds, from time to time as required, and to be cut into suitable lengths for the several fire places.

Bidders will state the price per cord at which they will furnish it.

The right of rejecting bills not advantageous to the State is reserved.
Sep 3-d&wtd JNO P H. RUSS,
Secretary of State.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE FOR SALE.

I HAVE FOR SALE AT MY PLACE, NEAR SMITHfield, SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE in quantities to suit purchasers. Persons wishing to purchase will address
Aug 25-w1m DANIEL SELLERS,
Smithfield, N. C.

MUSIC—RARE CHANCE.

WILL BE SOLD AT TOWLES', ON FRIDAY night, 16th inst., a large collection of Standard Sheet Music for Pianos and Guitars.

Purchases may be made privately, between now and the sale by application to
Sep 12-m&fd P. McGOWAN.

NEW AUCTION & COMMISSION STORE.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & W. R. ANDREWS have th s day associated themselves together under the name and style of TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO. for the purpose of conducting a general Auction and Commission business.

All business entrusted to them will meet with promptness and dispatch. TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.
June 23-f

SUPERIOR WAX CANDLES

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE—Highest market price paid for Beeswax and Tallow, by Mrs. ALBERT JOHNSTON,
Sept 5-dtf Hillsboro' st. Raleigh, N. C.

NOTICE!

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE UNDERsigned will please come forward and settle at once. Those failing to comply with the above will find their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection.
Aug 9-m&alm E. E. HARRIS.

WANTED.

$5,000 BANK NOTES.
3,000 old North Carolina Coupons.
2,000 North Carolina Rail Road Coupons.
JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO.
Sept 16-1w* Brokers, Raleigh, N. C.

LEAD WANTED.

$1,50 PER POUND WILL BE PAID FOR ALL Lead delivered at
Sept 5-dtf PROGRESS OFFICE.

SHOES! SHOES!

I AM MANUFACTURING A SUPERIOR ARTICLE of Ladies French Calf Balmoral Boots.
" " " Congress Gaiters.
Gents " " " "
" Pegged Calf and Kip Ties.
Orders solicited and promptly filled.
GEO. ALLEN,
July 22-d1tawlow* Greensboro, N. C.

FOR SALE.

NORTH CAROLINA 6 PER CENT. BONDS OLD issue.
Sept. 10-dtf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

☞ Twenty cents for Rags.—Twenty cents a pound will be paid for all clean Cotton an Linen rags delivered at the Progress office.

☞ Any of our friends receiving important news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY and WEEKLY PROGRESS:

One day	$2 00	One week	$6 00
Two days	3 00	Two weeks	9 00
Three days	4 00	Three weeks	12 00
Four days	4 50	One month	15 00
Five days	5 00	Two months	24 00

Fifty words or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $4 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

FOR SALE.

WRAPPING PAPER FOR SALE. APPLY AT Progress office.
Sept 19 tf

FOR SALE.

A GOOD MILCH COW WITH SPRING CALF. Apply at Progress Office.
Sept 19 tf

2,000 LBS. SUPERIOR BONE BLACK FOR SALE.

THE ABOVE ARTICLE IS USED FOR THE MANufacture of Blacking and black painting of every kind. Railroad Companies would do well to purchase it to paint Engines and Cars with. It is equal in quality to Patent Black.
A. JOHNSON,
Sept 6-dtf Raleigh, N. C.

FRENCH BROAD LANDS FOR SALE.

GLEN CANNON FARM, TRANSYLVANIA COUNTY, N. C.

THIS FARM LIES ON THE FRENCH BROAD RIVER, within five miles of Brevard, the county town, and is extensively known as the best tract of land, and the most productive property in the county, and probably in Western North Carolina. In salubrity of climate, beauty of scenery, location and fertility of soil, it is unsurpassed by any property in the State. It consists of 1,370 acres of land, 400 of which are first quality French Broad bottom, all of which, with the exception of 40 or 50 acres, are cleared and under a high state of cultivation, thoroughly drained and excellent fences, most of which are new rail fencing on locust posts. 2,675 bushels of corn were gathered from 38 acres of this land with ordinary cultivation and without any fertiliser ever having been applied to it. Ninety acres are laid down in the most approved mode to the grasses and afford best new cropped hay and excellent pastures. The balance of the tract, say 970 acres, is the heaviest and best timbered mountain land.

The whole tract is under one boundary and may be subdivided advantageously, there being four very eligible and beautiful building sites, with both upland and bottom attached.

On the premises is a good cottage residence, of five rooms, each with a fire place, kitchen, servant houses, ice house, storeroom, dairy, smokehouse, framed cornerib, capacity, 3,500 bushels ear corn, one double and five single negro houses, two tenant settlements, an excellent saw and grist mill, all built within thirteen years by the proprietor. The saw mill is driven by an overshot wheel 28 feet in diameter, and is located at one of the most beautiful water falls of about 100 feet in height and equal to 150 horse power, and only fifteen minutes walk from the residence.

This property for this year is under rent to General Smith, of East Tennessee, who will give any information desired during the absence of the proprietor.

The price of these lands is (160,000) one hundred and sixty thousand dollars. Payment may be made in Confederate stock at the market value at Columbia, S. C., at time of sale.

With the above property can be purchased twelve remarkably prime and orderly negroes, being a picked gang accustomed to the culture of the farm in the most careful and cleanly style. Among them are four men, three women and five children. The men are excellent plowmen, mowers, cradlers, &c., one is a good carpenter. Of the women, one is an excellent cook and spinner. The children are from one to six years of age. Also the farm tools consisting in part of plows, harrows, hoes, rake, field roller, corn planters, sorgho mills, molasses boilers, corn sheller, straw cutters, shuck carts, &c. Also the stock of highly improved cattle.

Address McK. JOHNSTONE,
Spartanburg, S. C.

N B.—I think I can take the liberty with Judge R M. Saunders and the Right Rev. Bishop Atkinson, of offering them as references in regard to the value, &c., of my farm.

My cattle consist of 5 head, and my sheep of about 50 head.

I have a considerable lot of lumber and 30,000 shingles on hand.

I will take $200,000 for the land, negroes, stock, farming tools lumber, &c., or will sell separately.
Aug 30-tf

PRINTING!

THE

"DAILY PROGRESS OFFICE,"

Having a good assortment of Material, an extensive variety of type and one of the finest

POWER PRESSES

In the Confederacy, is prepared to turn out all kinds of

Job Printing

In the best style of the art and at prices as reasonable as can be afforded in these times.

We promise that all work entrusted to us shall be promptly, neatly and expeditiously executed. Orders solicited.
J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.
Raleigh, June 18, 1864.

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5,00, the book will be sent by mail postage paid.
EDWARD WARREN, M. D.,
Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, President, salary $25,000.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, Vice President salary $8,000.

Aids to the President—Col Wm M Browne, of Ga, Col James Chestnut, of S C, Col Wm P Johnston, of Ky, Col Joseph C Ives, of Miss, Col G W C Lee, of Va, Col John T Wood.

Private Secretary to President—Burton N Harrison, of Miss.

Department of State—Judah P Benjamin, of La, Secretary of State. L Q Washington Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

Department of Justice—Attorney General, Geo Davis of North Carolina. Wade Keyes, of Ala, Assistant Attorney General. Bates H Rhodes, of Miss, Commissioner of Patents. G E W Nelson, of Ga., Superintendent of Public Printing. B M Smith, of Va, Public Printer.

Treasury Department—C G Memminger, of S C, secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. E C Elmore, Treasurer. J M Harother, of Va, Chief Clerk. Lewis Creger, of S C, Comptroller. B Baker, of Florida, 1st Auditor. W H S Taylor, of La, 2d Auditor.

War Department—James A Seddon, of Va, Secretary of War. Judge John A Campbell, of Ala, Assistant Secretary of War. S C H Kean, Chief Bureau of War. Gen S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Assist Col John Withers, Lieut Col H L Clay, Major Hd A Palfrey, Major Chas H Lee, Major S W Melton and Captain Reilly, Assistant Adjutants and Inspectors General. Brig Gen A R Lawton, of Ga, Quartermaster General. Col L B Northrop, of S C, Commissary General. Col J Gorgas, Chief of Ordnance. S P Moore, M D, Surgeon General. C H Smith, M D, Assistant Surgeon.

Navy Department—S R Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. E M Timball, Chief Clerk. Com John M Brooke, Chief of Ordnance. Com A B Fairfax, Inspector of Ordnance. Com J K Mitchell, in charge of Orders and Detail. Surgeon W A W Spotswood Chief Medicine and Surgery. Paymaster J DeBree, Chief of Clothing and Provisions.

Postoffice Department—John H Reagan, of Texas, Postmaster General. H St George Offutt, of Va, Chief of Contract Bureau. B N Clements, of Tenn, Chief of Appointment Bureau. John L Harrell, of Ala, Chief of Finance Bureau. B Fuller, of N C, Chief Clerk.

☞ Business Notice.—The expenses attending the publication of the Progress are enormous and have to be paid promptly, and we must do a cash business or none at all. We must demand cash from all save those business men of the city who have accounts with the office, and parties at a distance are expected to remit promptly when bills are sent. We have no time to collect bills and don't want to make any charges. There never was a better time to pay debts than the present, and all who owe us are requested and expected to pay at once.

☞ How to Send us Money.—Never send by mail, when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail will do so at their own risk.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 20, 1864.

WATCH FOR THE CROSS MARK.

To save our subscribers the trouble of making enquiries by letter, we shall hereafter mark a cross on the margin of the paper when the time paid for is about to expire, and if not promptly renewed the paper will be stopped. Watch for the cross mark and send on money to renew in time.

We had no mail from Petersburg or Richmond on yesterday. Whether the South Side road has been cut or not, we are unable to say, but we have not the slightest doubt but an attempt will be soon made by the enemy to obtain possession of this important line of communication; provided they do not already possess it.

Some of our people felicitate themselves that the fighting is about over for the present, but we think differently; we are to have an active fall campaign, and unless our army can be largely reinforced the chances are that Petersburg and Richmond and the whole of Virginia may pass from us. Such are our obviections and we may as well express them. The Federal Government is straining every nerve to reinforce Grant with the belief that a few more men will enable him to reduce Richmond and "crush the rebellion." This is what the North means and their people are in dead earnest and we must burst the doors of the innumerable bomb-proofs in the South and send our able bodied population to the field, or we shall be subjugated. Men is what the country wants, and as the farms have been shorn of all they had to spare we must turn to that large body of exempts who have heretofore found favor in the eyes of Government officials. In other words, the men in the pay of the Government must go to the field.

The next few days will, in all probability, witness the most desperate struggle of the war in the vicinity of Petersburg, and though General Lee and his veterans are equal to any emergency, they are flesh and blood and not iron, and unless the inactive muscle of the Confederacy shall lend them a helping hand we may be defeated. And what then?—Why, Virginia goes at once into yankee hands—becomes another Tennessee—the Capitol goes to Columbia or some other place South of us, and North Carolina becomes the border State.—This is no overdrawn picture and we appeal to what o manhood there may be among our people to arouse and prevent the happening of events that would be so calamitous.

Men, good, sound fighting men, such as may be found lounging around all the Confederate and State departments id the Confederacy, is what we want at Petersburg, and unless sent there, now, immediately, we do not believe Va. can be held. Let there be no dallying with danger in this awful hour of trial, but prompt, stern, determined action.

And if we turn to Georgia how is it? Sherman, instead of having a handfull of jaded, worn, dispirited men, has one of the most numerous and best armies ever put in the field upon this Continent, and the taking of Atlanta is but the beginning of a series of victories that will culminate in the subjugation of Georgia, and the cutting off of all the States beyond, unless we can at once put men in the field and whip him from his present position. There can be nothing gained by mincing matters, and we now tell the Confederate authorities that Sherman must be whipped out of Georgia, or he will whip us out of the Cotton States—and the result will depend much upon the determination of the people of the Cotton States themselves.

These two points—Petersburg and Atlanta—are the two great vital points of the Confederacy, and there we must meet and conquer the enemy, or the day of our final overthrow is not far distant.

We have sounded the alarm, and it is now for those who have and exercise all power, over the men and resources of the Confederacy, to avert the fearful consequences to which we have alluded, as likely to follow apathy and indifference.

Fill Up the Ranks.

What the Government now requires is not more or better Generals, but fighting men.—The ranks of General Lee's army must be filled up or the levies being added to the Yankee army may force our army out of Virginia and into North Carolina, and the history of the past of Kentucky, Tennessee and other States teaches us that territory once lost is not easily gained. The fate of the Confederacy seems to hang in the balance, and what is to be done must be done *now*.—There is not a day or an hour to be lost, and all the energies of the authorities should be directed to that most important of all subjects—filling up the ranks.

In view of the fact that the enemy will bend all their energies now, says the Lynchburg *Virginian*, to the great object of taking Richmond and compelling the evacuation of Virginia, it behooves our Government to be recruiting Gen'l Lee's army as rapidly as possible. All the departments of the service should be scrutinized and wherever able-bodied men are found filling soft places, whose duties could as well be performed by wounded and disabled soldiers, or by men really unfit for field service, a change should be made. Detailed men, too, wherever found, who are not indispensible to the public service in their several vocations, should be sent to the armyas. The Conscription law should be rigorously enforced,

regardless of social position, family influence, or the importunities of paid attornies whose business it may be to deprive the Government of the services of men whose services are its lawful due. If we would counteract the effort upon the Northern mind of the late successes of the enemy; if we would quiet successfully the new armies he is putting into the field, and win the victories that must be won before we can secure the greater boon of peace, we must fill up our wasting ranks. Every obstacle in the way of this desirable object should be removed by a patriotic people, and all co-opperate heartily together in the work of recruiting and sustaining the armies upon which we must rely to win our independence and liberty.

CITY AND STATE NEWS.

New Advertisements.—North Carolina Railroad—Dividend of 7 per cent., payable on demand.

Real Estate on Deep Run for sale—Apply to Rev. W. L. Miller, Greensboro', or W. R. Miller, Esq., Raleigh.

Various Things to Sell—E. A. Whitaker.

Notice—Lost or mislaid Note or Due Bill.

Doing Well.—We are glad to learn that Mr. Bethune, who was so badly mutilated by the late collision at Morrisville, is doing well. One of his legs was amputated. He is at the Peace Institute Hospital, in this city, where he receives every attention his situation requires.

During Sunday afternoon and night a refreshing rain fell in this city and vicinity, which, besides laying the dust, will be very beneficial to potatoes, &c.

Gen. Barringer makes another appeal on the citizens of this State for cavalry arms and accoutrements, through some of the papers, and unless these articles now in private hands, are forthcoming, other means will no doubt be resorted to.—All who have the articles wanted should send them in at once.

In passing Greensboro last Friday, General Beauregard made a little talk to a crowd of citizens who gathered at the depot to see the great Chieftain. His remarks were of the most hopeful character as to our future prospects. If the people are only united and determined all will be well.

The Steamer Advance.—The Wilmington *Journal* says:

Northern accounts report the capture of the steamer Advance, off Hatteras. She must have been on her outward trip from this port. We of course do not know the circumstances under which the capture, which has excited some surprise, as well as occasioned much regret here, was expected. The known speed and magnificent sea-going qualities of the Advance account for the surprise felt at her capture, after she had once got through the cordon or cordons of blockaders off this port.

The Advance was among the finest and swiftest vessels ever built on the Clyde, but her great draft of water unfitted her for the business of blockade running to this port, and detracted greatly from her value in this trade. Her capture, however, was a most unfortunate circumstance, as it furnishes the enemy with a sea going ship of greater speed than any they had yet captured, and faster, we think, than any they have in their blockading squadron. We presume it will not be long before she makes her appearance on our coast as a fully armed and exceedingly dangerous blockader.

The Advance had only between three and four hundred bales of cotton.

Raid in Mitchell County.—The Ashville *News* of last week says:

Some 75 or 80 tories made a descent upon Mitchel county a few days since. They shot two men, McInturf and another whose name we have forgotten, captured about 25 Capt. Blalock's Home Guards and a number of citizens, and carried them off. Among the citizens captured were Jacob Bowman, late member of the Legislature, and Robert Lewis, the County Register. They also carried off eight or ten negroes, and all the horses and mules belonging to Reubin Young and his sons.

If vigorous efforts have been made to intercept the raiders, we are not without hope that they may be overhauled before they reach the Yankee lines.

Mrs. Darcus Robinson is an old lady and a resident of Henderson county, N. C.

She is aged and pecuniarily in quite humble circumstances—indeed we might say poor.—When the war broke out, she had five stalwart sons They were all industrious, hard working men. Marcus L., the eldest, is now in the 41st Battallion, Home Guard about 40 years of age. Oliver P. was a member of Mallett's Battalion, Co. B. He was wounded at Kinston, N. C., December 14, 1862, lived only eight days afterwards. A. M. belonged to Co. I, 16th N. C., and died of wounds or disease, (we are not certain which,) sometime in November, 1862. Wm Edward was wounded some time in May or June last, and died July 23d, following. Henry C., was killed July 24th, 1864, at Petersburg, Va.

What a record for the aged mother. Neither of these men had wife or children. They have fought and have died solely for country. This is patriotism pure and fervent.

It is said that the term of nearly All the Yankee army will expire now in a few days. This may be so, but they will get others to fill the places of those now in, and we shall be none the gainer. Let us fill up our own ranks without regard to the enemy; for be assured we shall find enough of them whenever we have to fight them.

It is stated that the losses during the bombardment of Atlanta will reach $5,000,000 worth of real estate, embracing 47 houses burnt. There were 497 persons killed, and 601 wounded.

Prices Current in Richmond—Changes of a Year.

The following from the market review of the *Whig* of last Friday shows an alarming advance in the price of provisions in the Richmond market since last September. If there should be a proportionate advance for the next twelve months it will take more than a year's salary to buy a barrel of Flour:

Bacon is dull at $8 for hog round. Good lots will readily command this figure. One year ago, the price was $2 25 a 2 50 for hog round.

Butter is scarce and consequently sells readily at $8 per lb. by the firkin—last year, same time, the quotation was $3 25 a 3 50.

Corn is sold at $50 a 55 per bus. In September, 1863, $3 25 a 3 50 was the price.

Flour.—The receipts this week have been rather more liberal than at any period since the rise, but the only impression on the market has been to check the upward tendency for the present. We quote Superfine, $800, Extra $825; Family $850. Last year at this time, receivers were selling Superfine at $32 a 35, Extra $37 a 40.

Lard may be quoted at $7 50 a 8 per lb.—firm. Last September $1 80 was the price.

The term of service of Hon. W. T. Dortch, Confederate States Senator from North Carolina, will expire on the 17th of February, 1865. The Legislature, which will meet in November, will have the election of a successor.—The Greensboro' *Patriot* advocates the election of Hon. J. A. Gilmer to the position. The Raleigh *Confederate*, while opposing a canvass for the position, mentions the name of Gov. Vance in connection with the office. We suppose, from the intimate relations which the *Confederate* maintains to the Governor, that he will be a candidate for the position.—*Rich. Sentinel.*

The *Sentinel* has got the *Confederate* mixed up with the *Conservative*, the Governor's own organ. We do not think the *Confederate* has declared in favor of Gov. Vance for Senator. We do not know what may be the sentiments of the gentlemen who have been elected to the Legislature, but if we had a seat in the body we should urge the claim of Hon. E. G. Reade, first, last and all the time. We don't know who Mr. Reade voted for at the August election, but his whole life furnishes the most satisfactory guarantee that he would reflect honor upon the old North State in the Confederate States Senate. We have no idea that he is an aspirant for the place, but if elected by the people's representatives he could not refuse to serve. He is one of our greatest and best men.

Both the Wilmington *Journal* and *Carolinian* oppose the election of Vance to the Senatorship by the Legislature. They think that if he was the man for Governor, he should remain in the office. The *Carolinian* advocates the claims of Hon. Geo. Davis, now Attorney General, while we suppose the *Journal* wants some one who contended, in 1860, for the Divine right of Secession.

THE CONSERVATIVE NEWSPAPER.—Jno. D. Hyman, Esq., has withdrawn from the Editorial chair of the *Conservative*, and the paper is to be conducted hereafter by J. B. Neathery & Co. A gentleman of learning and ability has been secured as permanent Editor, but a few weeks must elapse before he can enter on the discharge of his duties. His name is not given.

The Henderson *Times* says Gov. Bonham, of South Carolina, is fortifying the mountain passes south of Hendersonville, and suggests that his object must be to keep the deserters from his State who are quite numerous in our mountains, from getting home.

LETTER FROM GRANT—A GREAT BLOWER.

Our people have conceded to Grant some fighting qualities, but the following letter will show that he can *blow* as well as fight:

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6, 1864.

The following is an extract of a letter from Lieut. Gen. Grant, dated,

HEAD'QRS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
City Point, Va., Aug. 16, 1864.

HON. E. B. WASHBURNE,

DEAR SIR: I State to all citizens who visit me that all we want now to ensure an early restoration of the Union is a determined unity of sentiment at the North. The rebels have now in their ranks their last man. The little boys and old men are guarding prisoners, guarding bridges, and forming a good part of their garrison for entrenched positions. A man lost by them cannot be replaced. They have robbed alike the cradle and the grave to get their present force. Besides what they loose in frequent skirmishes and battles, they are now loosing from desertion and other causes at least one regiment per day. With this drain upon them the end is not far distant if we will only be true to ourselves. Their only hope now is in a divided North. This might give them reinforcements from Tennessee, Kentucky, Maryland, and Missouri; while it would weaken us.—With the draft quietly enforced the enemy would become dispondent and would make but little resistance. I have no doubt but the enemy are exceedingly anxious to hold out until after the Presidental election. They have many hopes from its effects. They hope a counter revolution; they hope an election of a Peace candidate, in fact, like Micawber, they hope for something to turn up. Our peace friends, if they expect peace from separation, are much mistaken. It would be but the beginning of war, with thousands of Northern men joining the South because of our disgrace in allowing separation.—To have "peace on any terms," the South would demand the restoration of their slaves already freed. They would demand indemnity for losses sustained; and they would demand a treaty which would make the North slave hunters for the South. They would demand pay or the restoration of every slave escaping to the North.

Yours truly, U. S. GRANT.

The famous Belle Boyd was married on the 25th of August, at the Church of St. James, Picadilly, London, to Lieut. Samuel Wilde Hardinge, late of the United States Navy.

THE YANKEES IN ATLANTA.

After publishing the order of Sherman expelling the people of Atlanta from their homes, the *Intelligencer* proceeds!

THE EXODUS

In accordance with the foregoing order from General Sherman, the exodus of the inhabitants of Atlanta began on Monday morning A large number of them have arrived in Macon and excited by their presence a great deal of sympathy and curiosity from their many visitors. Amongst the most prominent citizens who have arrived here are Mr. Jas. Clark and family and Mr. Sidney Root's family. These refugees report that a great deal of suffering and distress exists in the city, the general condition of which is represented as being terrible.

The citizens who come South are not permitted to bring any household stuff of any consequence, the quantity being very limited, whilst those who have chosen to go north carry what they wish. The negroes, with but few exceptions, have elected to remain with the Yankees. There was no doubt entertained on this point, by every one who had any good sense, that they would do so, when the opportunity occurred, hence there is little surprise created by the announcement, and little sympathy extended to those who unwisely kept their male servants in such a dangerous locality.

The removal will occupy the entire period of the armistice, and a large number of persons have concluded to go North, doubtless the removal will continue during a longer period than the truce. We learn Sherman's order has been extended to all the towns and villages in the military occupation of the Yankee army. Thus he is determined to depopulate and desolate the country in his rear. The people in the villages and towns along the State Road being thus subjected to the barbarous command of expatriation, will soon be in our midst or else be sent to the North, either of which conditions must be a great calamity to them in the present condition of the country.

On account of this extension of the order a large number of people are expected from Marietta and the various places above, by their friends who are awaiting them.

The expatriation policy of Sherman merits the condemnation of civilized nations. It is the very summit of brutality, and could only have been invented by a fiend whose soul is stamped with the devil's own hideous image. In it, we see revived the most barbarous principle of war that ever has disgraced the most uncivilized nations of earth, together with his favorite principle, that destruction and annihilation is the object of war, the barbarism is perpetrated with the cold hearted purpose and action of an executioner.

THE ENEMY IN ATLANTA.

The enemy has deliberately established a military camp and despotism in Atlanta. Sherman occupies as Army headquarters Judge Lyon's house; Howard is in Herring's house, and Major Beckwith, the Chief Commissary, occupies Jas. Clark's premises.

They are accumulating immense stores, and evidently intend to make a depot in Atlanta, whence they will operate with one of the most formidable armies we have yet encountered. To prevent it from being destructive, as they promise, it is our duty to harrass their rear and make the line of communication untenable. This can be done by dashing and daring commands constantly cutting the road and destroying the means of transportation.

But if a few weeks of unmolested communication is permitted to the energetic and industrious General who now occupies Atlanta, he will be in a garrison where he can not only defy assault, but where he will have subsistence to support him for many months. Then, from his impenetrable fortress he can laugh at our attempts to isolate him from the North. He will be indifferent to interruptions, whether they remain for days or weeks, or even months and from this fortress in the very centre of our country, there will sally forth formidable parties which will sweep the land as with a besom of destruction.

All our safety depends on the most desperate attack on the enemy's rear; but if our supine and idle negligence permits the enemy to continue unmolested in his operations, we will continue to suffer and bow our heads in sorrow to the vandal hand that deals the chastening and unresisted blow.

AFFAIRS IN THE CITY—SHERMAN'S ARMY.

The Macon *Telegraph* says:

Gentlemen from Atlanta, who are reliable, and who have enjoyed several days observation and inquiry since the enemy occupied the place, report the force of Sherman now there consists of three distinct armies divided into ten army corps, and embracing altogether a strength of nearly one hundred and twenty thousand.

They give the number and position of these armies as follows:

Army of the Cumberland, commanded by Gen. Schofield, quartered at Decatur, twenty to thirty thousand strong.

Army of Mississippi, commanded by General Smith, at Eastpoint twenty to thirty thousand strong.

Army of Tennessee, commanded by General Thomas, quartered in Atlanta, fifty to sixty thousand strong.

They report that Sherman is now running eight trains daily to and from Chattanooga. Already many warehouses in the city are filled with commissary, quartermaster and ordnance stores, and the immense Railroad Passenger Depot is so crammed with them that the trains are discharged outside of the house. Before the ten days' armistice is over, Atlanta will be full to repletion of military stores of all kinds

A GOOD RULE.—A certain rich man, who is very rich now, was very poor when he was a boy. When asked how he got his riches, he replied:

My father taught me never to play till my work was done, and never to spend my money until I had earned it. If I had an hour's work in a day I must do that the first thing, and in an hour. And after this I was allowed to play, and then I could play with much more pleasure than if I had the thought of an unfinished task before my mind. I early formed the habit of doing everything in time, and it soon became easy to do so. It is to this I owe my present prosperity.

Let every one who reads this do likewise.

HEAVY DEFALCATION.—We find the following in the local columns of the *Dispatch* of Thursday:

Heavy Defalcation and Reported Escape to Yankee Land.—On Saturday morning last, Captain Thomas S. Knox, Commissary at Camp Jackson, formerly of Fredericksburg, Virginia, and George W. Butler, formerly of Norfolk, Virginia, but recently of New York, late a teller in the Confederate States Treasury Department, left this city, and it is reported, have gone North. Since their sudden departure it has been ascertained that Captain Knox is a defaulter to the extent of $880,000 of Government funds, which he converted into sterling exchange, though the negotiations of ex-teller Butler, at Sutton & Co's banking-house. Some time since Butler resigned his position in the Treasury Department and was turned over to Captain Coke for conscription, but in order to permit him to superintend the settlement of his accounts as teller, he was granted sixty days' furlough, which afterwards was extended fifteen days more.

Since his resignation it had been his practice to appear at the Treasury Department once a day and continue the examination of his accounts; but up to last Friday no defalcation had been discovered against him. The reasons which induced him to leave the Confederacy are, therefore, unknown to his friends. It may have been that he was approaching a crisis in his accounts with the Government wherein irregularities occur, or that, as the time of his extended furlough had nearly expired, and he had been assured that no further indulgence would be given him, the dread of going in the army prompted him to leave.

Captain Knox obtained a passport at the Provost-Marshal's office upon his personal representation that he had a blind brother he wished to convey to Fredericksburg, and upon this false representation merely without any papers entitling him or his blind brother to a passport, he was furnished with the necessary important papers to enable him to carry out his purpose. Butler, it is said, acted as the blind brother, and succeeded in getting on the train by wearing deep blue goggles, muffling himself up and leaning upon the arm of Captain Knox.

GEORGIA.—Speaking of the present position of affairs in Georgia, the Augusta *Chronicle & Sentinel* says:

A few days since we remarked that Sherman was running eight or ten trains a day of provisions into Atlanta. The Macon Intelligencer says he is receiving over two hundred car loads of provisions daily. This is one of the beautiful fruits of the "armistice." But what has been done in this matter cannot be undone. All we can now do is to vigorously prepare for the future. If the Confederate authorities at Richmond pass a few more weeks of ease and negligence, and refuse to take proper measures and steps for the defence of Georgia, Sherman will succeed in safely housing himself in Atlanta, and will not only be in a strongly fortified position, but will have provisions enough on hand to make it impossible to starve him out. The necessity of the moment demands an active and effectual campaign. The plan must be quickly put in motion, otherwise we will be immolated on the alter of sacrifice. We cannot too much urge that the army of Tennessee be reinforced at once. It is not too late to retrieve the error of the past. Let us have no more hesitation. But let us have what the times demand—prompt, vigorous action.

The Macon *Telegraph* argues that if Sherman be not driven out of Atlanta and Georgia, Macon, Augusta and Montgomery must eventually fall. We agree with that paper, for the Yankees take no step backwards, and unless we drive them from their present stronghold they will penetrate still farther into the bowels of the land. We must retake Atlanta or the enemy will take other and more important Southern towns.

Would it not be a good idea for the ministers in the several churches in the city to give their respective congregations a sermon on Extortion? Among the pure and good who weekly assemble for worship, there are some who, even in the house of God, are plotting how to legally rob their neighbors.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OFFICE N. C. RAILROAD CO.,
COMPANY SHOPS, Sept. 19, 1864.

DIVIDEND NO. 7, OF FIFTEEN PER CENT. WILL be paid to the Stockholders on demand after this date. THOMAS WEBB,
Sept 20-d6t President.

Conservative, Salisbury Watchman and Wilmington Journal copy.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

A TRACT OF LAND, 23 MILES FROM THE North Carolina Railroad, and 6 miles from Ashboro', containing 250 acres. 125 of which are cleared, and 25 or 30 are Creek Bottom Land. There is a good Dwelling of seven rooms on the tract, with 2 Negro Houses, double Crib, &c. Also a good small Orchard of Apple and Peach. For particulars refer to Dr. W. 3. Miller, Raleigh, Alfred Marsh, Ashboro', or

Rev. W. L. MILLER,
Greensboro', N. C.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE.

A RARE CHANCE IS NOW OFFERED FOR INvestment in the heart of the Coalfields, and a desirable home for a family. I will sell my place in Carbonton, on Deep River, consisting of a Residence of Ten Rooms, Kitchen, Negro House, &c., &c. There is also a Framed House, about 30X20 on the place. The place was fitted up a few years before the war for a school, and will furnish ample accommodation for a large family. There are about 40 acres of land attached with an excellent young Orchard of the choicest Apple and Peach trees. The house is situated in a beautiful grove of White Oaks. Refer for particulars to Dr. W. R. Miller, Raleigh, Rob't Stewart, Carbonton, or

Rev. W. L. MILLER,
Sept 20 d10t Greensboro', N. C.

Conservative and Petersburg Express copy and send bill to Dr. W. R. Miller.

FINE CHEWING TOBACCO,
At
E. A. WHITAKER'S.

BACON AND LARD,
At
E. A. WHITAKER'S.

PICCLES AND CATSUPS,
At
E. A. WHITAKER'S.

BROOMS,
At
E. A. WHITAKER'S.

TWO SETTS SINGLE BUGGY HARNESS,
At
E. A. WHITAKER'S

NEXT DOOR.—E. A. WHITAKER HAS REMOVED to the "Rock House," next door to the old stand. Call and see him. Sept 20-3t

NOTICE!

LOST OR MISLAID, A NOTE OR DUE BILL GIVen by Dr. E. F. Watson of Alamance County, to L. T. Clayton, late deceased, for $4,700 payable on its face in Confederate money, and dated some time in November, 1863, to the best of my recollection.

All persons are warned against trading for said note, as it has never been transferred either by said L. T. Clayton or myself. DAVID LEWIS,
Adm'r with the will annexed
Sept 20 w3t of L. T. Clayton, deceased.

Standard copy w3t.